

Name: _____

Date: _____

A2 CC1: Solving Higher Degree Polynomials

Do Now:

1. Solve by completing the square : $3x^2 + 1 = 2x$

Exercises:

On a **SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER**, find:

(a) the complete factorization of $p(x)$.

(b) The complete solution set for $p(x)$.

1. $p(x) = x^4 - 13x^2 + 36$

2. $p(x) = x^5 - 10x^3 + 21x$

3. $p(x) = (x^2 + 5x - 7)(x + 2)$

4. $p(x) = x^4 - 20x^2 + 64$

5. $p(x) = x^5 - 12x^3 + 32x$

6. $p(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 1)(x^2 - 9)$

7. $p(x) = x^4 - 29x^2 + 100$

8. $p(x) = x^5 - 10x^3 + 9x$

9. $p(x) = (x^2 + 9)(x + 3)$

10. $p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 9x - 18$

11. $p(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 + 10x$

12. $p(x) = (x^2 - 1)(3x^2 + 2x + 1)$

13. $p(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 2x^3$

14. $p(x) = x^4 + 5x^2 + 4$

15. $p(x) = 16x^4 - 1$

16. $p(x) = x^4 - 81$

17. $p(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ (hint: -1 is one of the roots)

18. $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 10$ (hint: 2 is one of the roots)

19. $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12$ (hint: -3 is one of the roots)

20. $p(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 21x - 45$ (hint: 5 is one of the roots)

21. $p(x) = 2x^3 - 5x - 3$ (hint: -1 is one of the roots)

